

Married students may soon live on campus

by scott merrifield

Laurentian may have married student housing accommodations for 125 couples by the end of this year.

The Laurentian project has been named one of the province's top three priorities by the Ontario Committee on Student Affairs. The CUA is responsible for allocation of Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation funds for sell post-secondary education student housing projects in the

province.

The exact amount of CMHC funds available from the federal government for the coming year will not be made known until mid-February. It is expected however, that the funds should be sufficient to cover the cost of the project, presently at 1.5 million dollars.

According to John Cousins, student chairman of the users' committee charged with planning the residence, construction could begin May 1 and be completed by

Christmas.

Laurentian now has 289 married students enrolled in full-time courses. The University student Housing office this year received 40 applications from married students seeking accommodations, which it was able to find for only 24 of these couples.

The residence is to include 125 units which will be rented to students at a maximum of \$1.40 a month. The design of the building will incorporate "low-rise" and "row housing"

concepts, perhaps taking the form of town-houses. Each unit is to have a bedroom, living-room, kitchen (with fridge & stove) and study area; with several units sharing access to recreation rooms and laundry facilities.

The site for the project will be on the south shore of Nepahwin Lake with access off Loaches Rd. and a footpath to the university making it about a fifteen minute's walk from the main campers.

Tenants will be restricted to married students without children in order to avoid the extra expenses that would be entailed for playgrounds, a day-nursery and school bus service.

Plans for the building are overseen by a Users' Committee made up of married students John and Lynn Cousins, Karen Dinner, Ted Bridge and Lana Vick; together with Bob Tekauc of the university planning department.

lambda

press for change

VOL. IX NO. 14 LAURENTIAN UNIVERSITY, SUDBURY, ONT. Thursday January 21, 1971.

Cloutier makes proposals to CUA

by gerry pawson

"Personally, I would favour a system whereby all students would be classified as honours students but required to graduate with a general degree at the end of their third year if not then considered eligible for promotion into the fourth year of the honours program."

R.J.A. Cloutier, Acting President of Laurentian University made this comment in his opening statement to the Commi-

tee on University affairs on December 14, 1970.

This solution is put forth as a plan to cut the expenditures on honours courses with few people in them and to solve part of the problem of offering parallel courses in French and English.

The original report to the Committee was 185 pages long, but after a special Senate meeting, the document was pruned of all written material, shortening it

to 60 pages of tables. The Senate made these cuts because it was felt that because of the "special situation" at Laurentian, the University could not be expected to make the position statements or policy statements which were required by the very specific agenda for the meeting.

Other comments by Cloutier concerned the multi-denominational nature of Laurentian University. He made the point that, because of the type of partner-

ship entered into by the constituent colleges, he could not see any reason why the University as a whole could not receive the entire student grant for those Religious Studies and Philosophy courses taught by the colleges. As it is now, the University receives about 50% of these grants, and the courses carry credit toward a degree from Laurentian University.

Cloutier also mentioned that a strong committee of doctors

from the Northern region is being formed to lobby for a medical school on the Laurentian campus. The doctors and hospital boards feel that because of a mushrooming population and demand, an adequate level of services cannot be maintained unless an instruction facility utilizing the local facilities is established. There will be a projected 1,000 beds in Sudbury by 1972, with over 150 doctors of teaching calibre.

Open house planned

by dalton mather

Laurentian's tenth birthday will be celebrated by a gala open-house on Sunday the fourteenth of February.

Spurred by student strength and initiative of some twenty-six campus and council will unite to present the curricular and non-curricular life at Laurentian. Mini-lectures, club displays and shops, creative arts, in fact every aspect of life on campus will be open for public inspection. Classrooms, laboratories, experiment

rooms, research rooms, and residences will also be open.

The theme of the open-house is to show that student life is not completely academic. Misconceptions of student life abound in the mind of the public and even in the minds of some students. This event will be a rare chance for the students to destroy these misconceptions and to create a sense of community.

Additional suggestions that may be included should be given to Gilbert Dumas student affairs coordinator, or members of the coordinating committee.

Pub night now regular

by noel beach

"Pub Night" will be a regular feature in the lower cafeteria starting the twenty-first of January. It was announced at the Food Services Committee meeting of January 7.

The purpose of the night is to give Laurentian students some sort of on campus recreation. The nights, to be held every Thursday from 5 pm until midnight will feature beer, hard liquor, and snacks.

Should any profits be realized from this venture, they will be channeled into a new development fund. The fund, started for the purpose of renovation of the lower cafeteria is expected to net enough to completely transform the cafeteria into an old English style pub which could possibly hold a permanent license from the Ontario Liquor Control Board.

Since the proposed campus cen-

tre would seem to be a dream at the present time it is hoped that the new facility will be enjoyed by all sections of the university community, including students, faculty, administration and support staff according to Versa Foods manager Don Heaphy.

A university official said that if a good amount of money is realized from the nights, the university would no doubt aid in the financing of the cafeteria renovation.

A committee to be chaired by Noel Beach will study the feasibility of building a permanent pub-snackbar setup in the present lower cafeteria. The committee will poll the various sections of the university community to find out what is envisioned as a pub.

The committee hopes to find out what sort of style the pub should be and also what sort of refreshments should be served.



Lambda republishes!

by gord fraser

...And on the third week Lambda rose again from the dead!

Six Lambda veterans and fifteen new troops met Wednesday, Jan. 6, to decide on the future of Lambda. As a result the paper is functioning again. The same type of articles favoured by the previous editorial staff will be published until the staff gets settled again and new columns can be added in interests appealing to a larger portion of Laurentian students.

Cathy Wigle as editor and Noel as ass. editor will continue as the guiding lights of Lambda. Gerry Pawson News editor, Peter Moore, and Shadow, Photo. editors, and Ken Peake as Business Manager all hold the same positions they held before the untimely death of the paper. These people form the backbone of the staff. They are now to be capably (Gort willing) assisted by a staff split almost equally between writing and layout. As, well, there are a few hard-dressed photogra-

phers.

The fact that this paper is now in print again does not take the burden from you, the individual student. Your suggestions and particularly your ability and eagerness to help us follow them up is still needed badly. The Lambda office is L-222. Kindly show up and demonstrate all your varied and exceptional abilities that modesty prevents you from mentioning. Lambda will give you ample opportunity to put these abilities to good use.

ASSOCIATION OF STUDENT COUNCILS 1971 STUDENT FLIGHT PROGRAM

44 St. George Street
Toronto 5, Ontario
Telephone 921-2611

STUDENT FLIGHTS: TORONTO/LONDON Return

Fl. No.	April 28	return	Sept. 4	
428	May 2		June 29	\$213.00
502	May 5		Sept. 1	\$196.00
505C	May 5		Sept. 1	\$207.00
505B	May 5		Sept. 1	\$213.00
511C	May 11		Sept. 2	\$207.00
511B	May 11		July 24	\$213.00
512	May 12		Aug. 31	\$213.00
513	May 13		Aug. 25	\$213.00
514	May 14		Aug. 16	\$213.00
518C	May 18		June 17	\$187.00
518B	May 18		Sept. 2	\$213.00
523	May 23		Aug. 30	\$213.00
525B	May 25		July 26	\$213.00
525C	May 25		Aug. 27	\$207.00
527	May 27		Sept. 5	\$207.00
528C	May 28		Aug. 18	\$207.00
601	June 1		Aug. 25	\$207.00
602B	June 2		Aug. 27	\$213.00
602C	June 2		Aug. 25	\$207.00
609	June 9		Sept. 7	\$213.00
612	June 12		Sept. 4	\$231.00
619	June 19		Aug. 17	\$231.00
621	June 21		Aug. 27	\$231.00
626	June 26		Aug. 28	\$231.00
704	July 4		Sept. 2	\$227.00
709	July 9		Aug. 19	\$231.00
728	July 28		Sept. 9	\$231.00
804	Aug. 4		Sept. 2	\$207.00

TORONTO/RIO DE JANEIRO/TORONTO
531V May 31 " Aug. 1 \$346.00

WINDSOR/LONDON/WINDSOR
523A May 23 " Aug. 26 \$229.00

OTTAWA/LONDON/OTTAWA
528A May 28 " Aug. 23 \$203.00

TORONTO/ROME - LONDON/TORONTO
531A May 31 " June 28 \$222.00

TORONTO/AMSTERDAM/TORONTO
706 July 6 " Aug. 30 \$240.00

HALIFAX/LONDON/HALIFAX
519/
519 May 19 " Aug. 30 \$190.00

TORONTO/CUBA/TORONTO
801 Aug 1 " Sept. 1 \$140.00

At time of printing, we are in discussion with the Cuban authorities concerning a land program including one week touring and three weeks working the sugar fields in CUBA.

ONE WAY FLIGHTS: TORONTO/LONDON

510	May 10	\$101.00	918	Sept. 18	\$104.00
529	May 29	\$104.00	922	Sept. 22	\$101.00
606	June 6	\$104.00	1002	Oct. 2	\$104.00
706	July 6	\$121.00	1004	Oct. 4	\$104.00
901	Sept. 1	\$104.00	1006	Oct. 6	\$101.00
908	Sept. 8	\$101.00	1009	Oct. 9	\$104.00
909	Sept. 9	\$104.00	1016	Oct. 16	\$104.00

WARNING RE: STUDENT FLIGHTS

According to government and airline (IATA) regulations only the University or the Association of Student Councils, (A.O.S.C.) can legally advertise chartered flights on campus.

Any other organization to advertise charters on campus are breaking Canadian government regulations. This Advertising would invite immediate cancellations of any flights listed for departure.

Robert Brown

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do it do it do it

Thursday January 21

12:30 - Exploration Club Meeting Room L-212
2:30 - Senate Meeting 11th floor Library Bldg.
4:30 - Broomball entries close

Friday, January 22

- Badminton League II at Laurentian (Women)
- Hockey Tournament at Barry Downe Arena
8:30 - Baha'i Meeting room L-207
- Hockey Tournament Dance "Brutus" \$1.25 Great Hall

Saturday January 23

10:00 a.m. - Broomball (Women) outdoor rink
- Hockey Tournament Sudbury Arena
- Badminton League at Laurentian (Women)
- Basketball Trent at Laurentian (Men)
- Hockey Tournament Dance "Brutus" \$1.25 Great Hall

Sunday January 24

- Hockey Tournament Banquet (Intra-Mural)
- Hockey Trent at Laurentian

Monday January 25

- Closing date for Winter Carnival Entries

Tuesday January 26

- Table Tennis (mixed Men & Women) entries close
- Biology Society Film "Oil Spill Research" (Shell Oil) Science I room 421.

Wednesday January 27

12:30 - Wednesday free films, geology department, "The Krakatoa Volcano in Indonesia"; "Elements facing elements"; The Lake Erie report".

5:30 - Circle K Meeting in L-212
- French Ciné Club

Thursday January 28

- Broomball (Men & Women) entries close
- Table Tennis Tournament

Hard facts: - Lambda staff have to run around the halls and read the posters on the wall to get information to publish simple info on what's happening around the university. Why should the university community be void of a weekly calendar? Send info to "Do It," Lambda, Room L-222.

CIASP realizes profit on indirect champagne raffle

by marti bowers

Champagne was being sold (indirectly of course) on Laurentian campus last week. For the cost of 25 cents one had 2 chances on a 104 ounce bottle and a 54 ounce bottle of the bubbly stuff. The Coordination of Inter-American Student Programmes arranged this affair in order to raise money to send students to Mexico this summer, not as Peace Corps workers but as part of a cultural programme. In keeping with the apparent drinking spirit of Laurentian University, CIASP made a sizeable profit from this venture. Tickets were on sale all

week by the Great Hall and in the evenings at the various residences. The winner of the gigantic bottle (which did not last too long) was Carroll Owens, while Peter Moore's luck held out for the smaller bottle.

Other fund-raising events to be held by the CIASP group in the near future include inexpensive hair trims by female barbers and a baby picture contest. Rather than pay a barber to massage your head, why not get your tresses trimmed by a pretty girl for a nominal charge? And for just 25 cents you can have your

picture taken with a baby bonnet and bottle and posted for the voting of the cutest baby. If these adventures don't appeal to your intellectual mind, how about a donation anyway? These students could sure use the money to help them have a real summer of learning and friendship living with people of another culture. Perhaps you too need a bit of nonsense in your apathetic existence at Laurentian.

PIMPLES

Ugly skin blemishes on face or body. Pimples, Pimples, Red Soaky Itching Skin and Athlete's Foot are quickly relieved by NIXODERM. Antiseptic action helps make skin softer, smoother, clearer. Ask your druggist for NIXODERM ointment and soap. Help clean, clear and revitalize your skin. Look better fast.

Residence fees to be upped for next two years

by susan alves

Living in residence will cost Laurentian students more over the next two years. At a meeting of the Fees Committee, Mr. H. Lemire outlined the projected increases over the next two years. The cost of a single room will move from \$520 to \$600 - an \$80 increase, while a double unit will cost \$550 - compared with the present \$485.

These price increases are partly due to a higher maintenance budget, which was caused by higher wage settlements for the maintenance staff. Apart from this most residences are operating at a substantial deficit. According to figures quoted at the meeting, U. of S.'s annual deficit is around \$30,000, U.C.'s \$24,000 and Huntington's \$15,000. Although these price increases will not cover the deficits, they will help to narrow the gap between costs and revenues.

No increases were foreseen in the price of meal tickets. In

fact proposals have been made by the Food Committee to reduce these prices - at least in the instance of the 2nd term. Many students have complained that it is unfair that a meal ticket should cost \$180 per term when the second term is shorter than the first. These reductions will be discussed at the next Food Committee meeting.

Lambda's math wizard having been at work, what these increases mean is that for the next 2 yrs, weekly room and board will cost a student living in a double room \$30. Instead of the \$27.50 he/she paid this year; while a single room will move to \$38.125 from this year's \$30.625. In spite of these increases, figures released at the meeting indicate that Laurentian's fees are still the lowest of all universities in Ontario. Prices range from \$1,123 at McMaster University to \$1,060 at Laurentian (single room).

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Unsafe vehicle

Bus Company fined in court

by noel beach

The bus company servicing the university was convicted in provincial court of permitting a bus to be driven in a dangerous condition recently. Laurentian Transit, which is in no way connected with the University, was fined earlier last year for overloading a bus on its Copper Cliff run.

Thomas Carter, president of Local Lines, operators of Laurentian Transit, was convicted on the unsafe vehicle charge and was ordered to pay \$50 by Judge Joseph Evans.

Driver of the bus, Murray Robinson, usual driver on the Univer-

sity run, was fined \$20. on each of three counts for driving a bus with defects. The bus had inoperative horn, hand-brake and speedometer.

According to police evidence not only were these defects found, but in addition the windows were dirty, the floor was littered with paper and the bus was in a generally filthy condition.

Several more serious defects were also found according to the investigating officer, Constable Jerry Blount of the Sudbury police. The right outside and center inside rearview mirrors were

broken, the only entrance and exit door was jammed open and the only emergency exit was jammed shut, the fire extinguisher was found to be empty and the steering wheel and column were found to have four or five inches of play. In addition the rear tire on one side was found to be nearly bald, with several cuts in the tread.

Staff-Sergeant Frank Singer of the police said that a private citizen would have a difficult time charging the company but if the number was taken, and a call was put in to the police department, an officer would be sent out to investigate, and charges would be laid if warranted.

According to Singer, the company was only charged with the three offences because there is only a small amount of space on the tickets. However the Staff-Sergeant described the bus as a "rattle-trap".

In answer to a question about the speedometer he emphasized that one was necessary on a vehicle transporting the public, but not on a private vehicle. Whereas PCV vehicles (buses and taxis) need the speed indicator it is also advisable for private vehicles as the speed limit must be adhered to.

For those interested there are two acts under which the buses operate. The Highway traffic act applies to all vehicles and the PCV (Public Commercial Vehicle) act applies to buses, taxis, and trucks. The various city of Sudbury by-laws must also be obeyed. Singer has instituted a safety checking system and buses will be periodically inspected.



foto moore

Mr. Peter Petkas, known as one of Ralph Nader's "Raiders" storm trooped his way into the silent sepulchre upon the hill but did nothing to budge the well established apathy during Commerce Day.

Sudbury joins pollution index network

by anne finn

Sudbury's Pollution Index was hooked up last Friday by George A. Kerr, Provincial Minister of

Energies.

The Pollution Index will measure the amount of pollution in the air. The measurement is based on a ratio of sulphur dioxide and hazes, a co-efficient of fine particles suspended in the air. A measurement of less than 30 is considered satisfactory. If it is over 50 and likely to remain that for 6 hours. The government may step in and force industry to cut back on production.

The Pollution Index is located at the top of Ash Street on the north side of the city. Many people feel that the Pollution Index would give a more accurate reading if there were different indexes located in different areas throughout the city. The people at the Air Management Bureau recognize the limitations of the Index. However it is the first step towards controlling the amount of air pollution in Sudbury.

Sudbury, Toronto and Hamilton are hooked together with Sudbury having the cleanest air during the first week of measurement.

Profs cut in Quebec

MONTREAL (CUI) - Loss of revenue from government grants and reduced enrolments on some campuses will mean about 135 university teachers will be out of a job in Montreal next year.

L'Université de Montreal has already said that 28 faculty will be fired at the end of the current academic year, and this, together with a curtailment in services and a cutback in non-teaching staff, will save the campus coffers about \$1 million.

McGill University has already initiated a plan to save money and about 90 teachers will probably learn in the next couple of weeks that they will not be at McGill next year.

Loyola will probably lay off 17 faculty this year. Last year, 30 Loyola faculty were fired causing trouble for the administration from angry faculty and students.

It is not yet known if l'Université du Quebec at Montreal will be dismissing teachers.

U de M vice rector Paul Lacoste, whose campus is facing a substantial deficit for the third straight year, says there is no hope the situation will greatly improve. His campus has been censured by the Canadian Association of University Teachers for unfair dismissal policies last year.

University President could be student



Claude Belcourt, a third year psychology/sociology student announced this week that he would be presenting his candidacy for the position of president of Laurentian University.

In an interview with Lambda, the student candidate declared: "I wished to show the student body that grey hair and an exclusive golf club membership should not be prerequisites for such a position. Retired professors and cold-hearted businessmen have

made sufficiently obvious their inconsiderations for students and their ideas. 'Give them an inch and they'll take a mile', some will undoubtedly say. But tell me, who stands to lose the race? The administrator or the student?

The candidate's curriculum vitae and the names of three references, Geoffrey Lloyd, Barbara Lloyd and David Dixon, student members of Senat and the Board of Governors were sent to professor D.G. Wallace, secretary of the Presidential Search Committee.

Counselling services on the move

by marti bowers

The holes in the walls of the second floor of the Library Tower

are not the result of the activities of the local chapter of the FLQ bombing squad but merely the new doors for the Student

Exploration Club plans a winter safari

by steve kelly

Finding outdoor activities in non-competitive sports is the new aim of the re-grouping of the Exploration Club after a near-death start this year. For the heartier outdoor people on campus the thrills of going to bagganning, snow shoeing, skiing, winter camping, icefishing,

and other outdoor activities should be available. The '70 Laurentian Year Book shows two pages of colour photos of previous activities. Not to be surpassed this year the club announces WINTER SAFARI '71 for January 29, 30, & 31 on Manitoulin Island. If you missed the meeting, phone 673-7746 for details. By the way, don't let "winter camping" throw you, two cabins are available for those needing warm beds.

Counselling Services. They are moving from L-219 to rooms L-224 and L-225.

According to Jack Dardick, Director of the Counselling Services the reason for the move is more appropriate office space, meaning that the new rooms will be sound proofed and will therefore offer more privacy. They will be furnished with couches, coffee tables, carpets, and drapes giving a more relaxed and casual atmosphere.

In addition, appointments will no longer be necessary so there will be no need to go through the secretary "guards".

Dardick, said that the new location should be "more visually and physically accessible" as it won't be hidden down at the end of a hall. The move is expected to be completed within the week.

Editorial

by Gerry Pawson

In these days of women's lib and the fight against absolute dicta from the fashion world, it is interesting to come across items which make one wonder whether the women really are getting anywhere. I am referring in particular to a memorandum recently circulated to all the clerical staff of the university by E. Martin. I don't know who Mr. Miss, or Mrs. Martin is, but I have a sneaking suspicion that this is the nickname given to our new computer. The memo concerns pantsuits and observes that although the official policy of the University business office has been in effect for little more than a week (as of Jan. 14), Mr. Lemire, the Business Officer, already has found "some clerical personnel who are not wearing the appropriate PANTSUIT THAT HAS BEEN APPROVED BY THE CLERICAL ASSOCIATION AND THE DIRECTOR OF PERSONNEL". The capitals are E. Martin's not mine.

What is the appropriate pantsuit, you ask? This all-important question is answered by a reprint from the magazine "Secretary" which accompanies the memo. It seems, according to the reprint, which is a mythical memo to all women employees concerning the "propriety of pants in the office," that "appropriate pantsuits are those with jackets, long vests, or tunic tops in matching or coordinated colours. Any jacket top must cover the hips, falling at least to the level of the wrist. Pants are dressy and/or tailored and generally have full, loosely fitted trousers." It further exhorts: "A pantsuit is not a sweater and slacks, a shell or blouse with slacks, or any top with jeans."

It reads like an absolute command from some fashion house or, worse yet, like rules handed down by secondary school principals in the not too distant past.

Now, I am not suggesting that our clerical personnel should come in looking like the morning after the night before, but on the other hand, I can see no reason why they shouldn't if they happen to want too. If a clerical worker is good at her job, it doesn't make any difference how she is dressed.

Moreover, E. Martin's memo concludes with: "Be in style, look your best and display good manners. Your employer and your co-workers will appreciate you more."

I imagine that many of the clerical staff look their best when clad in jeans and a sweater, and probably feel more comfortable in them. On the other hand, many undoubtedly do not. However, these days, when being 'in style' includes wearing the longest maxi or the shortest mini, and whatever falls between, why should it matter at all what a woman wears to the office?

NONGUH: THE LAVELL CASE:
Its Implications and Progress
Next Week: For Love or Money, Part One



"Daughter, please.....I'm not telling you not to marry for love, but in these hard times, it is more profitable to marry among your own....."

In future issues: Three views--Red, White, Brown:
an analysis of three positions on the future of
the Indians of Canada.

Mouth OFF

9:30 a.m.: Elevator up to the tenth floor where else if it's Friday the 8th of January? Mouth open and back down to first. No way was anyone going to get me into that line at that unearthly hour, especially when I'd been trying to beat the crowd,

1:30 p.m.: Repeat performance, only this time a bit better, or to be more accurate, worse. No way was I lining up to pay good ole L.U....they'd have to come and get me. Oh well, I'd return at 4.56 p.m....that'd teach 'em.

(line by this time was twisted and weaving in the corridor, and looking somewhat serpent-like..in fact, very serpent-like, all cramped and tired and in some parts ready to strike out and snap at anyone who even looked as if they were about to join the line at some middle bend.

3 p.m.: Old faithful joins the line.

3.30 p.m.: leaning against wall, blank stare on face.

3.45 p.m.: Progress. Blank stare out a window.

4 p.m.: Sound asleep on wall.

4.15 p.m.: Pearly gates in sight - to be honest the door was brown, but the walls were pearly. Not that the tenth floor is all that close to heaven. Ask some of the people on the eleventh floor how close they are...

To be further honest, all that blank staring was slightly fruitful. Gives an idea....

Monday Jan. 4: Cheques for students from A to F will be ready.

Tuesday Jan. 5: Students from G to L will kindly come to the Student Awards Office, pick up their cheques, pay their fees.

Wed. Jan. 6: ditto for students from M to S.

Thurs. Jan. 7: ditto for students from T to Z.

Friday Jan. 8th: a few stragglers to the tenth floor. Actually they aren't stragglers, but generous people who kindly allow the rest of the entire university from Monday morning to get their fees straightened out. Will get our reward...pearly gates and all in ten minutes.....1972?

Lambda

LAURENTIAN UNIVERSITY, SUDBURY, ONTARIO

MEMBER OF CANADIAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

Lambda is the official English language student newspaper of Laurentian University. It is published weekly by Lambda Publications, an independent association of the students of Laurentian University. All opinions expressed are those of the editorial staff unless otherwise stated. Letters to the editor cannot be printed unless signed. If desired, a pen-name may be used for publication. Lambda office is room L-222 in the R.D. Parker Building, phone 873-8613 or 675-1151 Ext. 267.

Editor-in-chief
Business Manager
Secretary
Associate Editor
C.U.P. Editor
Associate Photo Editors

Page Twelve

Cathy Wigle
Ken Peake
Yollande Boisvenue
Noel Beach
Scotty Merrifield
Doug Laycock
Peter Moore
Dalton Mather

Those who helped this week are: Ray Corbett, Bob Steklasa, Gerry Pawson, Marti Bowers, Susan Alves, Anne Finn, Gord Fraser, Ian Crawford, Jack Robertson, Dalton Mather, Steve Kelly, Dennis Dionne, Joe Pigeon, Margaret Boyle.

Staff meeting Thursday 2:30.....

Women may serve a variety of functions in American society, but a function of all women serve is that of a domestic market. And they serve it faithfully, almost eagerly, it would seem.

American women, perhaps more than any other women in the world, must fulfill their role as heavy consumer. If they don't, their whole identity — an identity treated primarily by business and advertising will be shattered.

When a woman reads in her favorite woman's magazine that "Unfortunately, the trickiest deodorant problem a girl has isn't under her pretty little arms," she starts to worry. Is my vaginal area ("the most girl part of you," the ad gurgles) giving off offensive odors? she wonders.

"Could you be the last woman to be using just ONE deodorant?" an ad for another vaginal deodorant queries.

She may not smell all that bad, but just to make sure, she picks up a container of FDS (Feminine deodorant spray) and Alberto-Culver Co. scores another point.

Alberto-Culver and other companies in the woman-market understand the American woman. They know she's insecure, often unhappy with the narrow perimeters of her life, desperate in her efforts to catch and/or keep a man.

So the company anticipates a female insecurity that can be turned into a need, and creates a product to fulfill that newly-discovered need. If the product is successful, the company's profits increase. If not, there's always another "need."

Basically, there are two problems with corporate America's approach to women — which can apply to its approach to all people.

First, business can hold no real concern for women as human beings. It must objectify all women as a "market" in order to increase growth and profits. Business is concerned only with the ways in which it can get women to buy. Whether the products sold are of any real use, or meet real needs, is unimportant.

Second, American business creates excessive waste of resources, particularly through products made for women. People do not need 50 different kinds of soap to choose among, or 100 different types of lipstick. But American companies continue to produce dozens of variations on the same useless themes, and thus divert energy, resources and money from more productive human goals.

In 1968, for instance, \$3.1 billion was spent on television advertising, twice the amount spent on the poverty program in the same year.

Advertising is the mouthpiece for the companies that create products for the woman market.

On a very basic level, the advertising and editorial content of women's magazines like McCall's, Seventeen, Cosmopolitan and Mademoiselle are insults to women as human beings. So are the women's sections in newspapers and daytime TV.

Let's look at some of these insults and the ways in which they are used to keep women in their place as a domestic market.

Teenage girls are a market in training.

The people who run Seventeen magazine, the slick, top-selling teenage publication, understand the importance of the youth market.

An ad in the New York Times, June 18, 1969, reads:

"The Seventeen award to American industry for its investment in the country's young women under 20."

"Once again advertisers have demonstrated their realization that youth sets the pace."

And once again Seventeen, their magazine, has broken all publishing records for a single issue.

This August is a new high, carrying 357 advertising pages, 245 in 4/colour . . . Seventeen is the biggest circulation magazine in the young women's field — for 16 consecutive years, it has carried more advertising than any other woman's monthly magazine.

That's the strength of Seventeen."

The "strength of Seventeen" is not that it informs or educates young women, but that it sells advertisers' products.

The ad congratulates American industry for "investing" in these young women, much as if industry were investing in some kind of new automobile or hairspray."

The focus of the advertising and editorial in Seventeen is fashion — clothes and cosmetics.

The projected image is young, super-slim, tall, carefully made-up to look "natural", tastefully (and not inexpensively) dressed and (despite an occasional anglo-looking black model) white. The impossible teenager.

And the youth market booms.

If the advertisers play it right, a girl will no more abandon her Revlon blusher or her clairol "Born Blonde" than she would abandon her fondest dreams.

As the young female consumer grows so does her spending power. Industry summons its resources to meet her new "needs."

Whether she's going to college or working in an office, she is told that she must maintain, even amplify the image created for her as a teenager.

Her magazines are Glamour, Mademoiselle, Cosmopolitan, especially if she's white and middle-class.

Glamour calls her "the breakaway girl," independent, energetic, strongwilled and, of course, chic. The breakaway girl is an important market, Glamour tells advertisers.

In fact, she has broken away from nothing. She may not rush out of high school directly into marriage, but she still fits herself into whatever image industry creates for her in a given year.

A fashion article in the June issue of Mademoiselle begins: "During the big jump from: High School grad to free-wheeling college frosh, the look changes. Adapts, chameleonlike, to the college spirit. Not only clothes — hair and faces too."

Mademoiselle tells her she's "freewheeling," so she can flatter herself that she's independent while being told what she must wear to college.

With Glamour and Mademoiselle hitting the college market, Cosmopolitan, perhaps the closest thing to the girl's version of Playboy, confronts the working girl.

The magazine's editorial policies and advertisers use the image of the sexually-liberated young woman to sell products.

American women are far from sexually liberated, a fact that publications like Cosmopolitan effectively betray. For instance, the lead article in the July Cosmopolitan is "39 Men Tell a Nice Girl like You What Turns Them On." Another article discusses the best tactics to use in seducing married men. The magazine never talks about genuine love among human beings.

Sex is just another sales gimmick. The "breakaway girl" provides an excellent market, but she herself is a product, packaged and sold with the help of industry and advertising, to the man of her choice.

Marriages mean good business. Every new household is a new consumption unit, TV Guide indicates in a New York Times ad, Nov. 6, 1968.

"Nothing makes markets like marriage. There's setting up the house, and future business in raising a family. All together it's big business, appliances and house furnishing to bigger cars."

As a middle-class housewife, a woman is a ready market not only for the beauty products she has grown accustomed to wanting, but for myriad household soaps, cleansers and appliances.

Her new image is that pretty, efficient homemaker, lovingly choosing her family's bathroom tissue and toilet bowl cleanser.

"Why is it never said that the really crucial function, the really important role that women serve as housewives is to buy more things for the house?" writes Betty Friedan in *The Feminine Mystique*.

"In all the talk of femininity and woman's role one forgets that the real business of America is business. Somehow, somewhere, someone must have figured out that women will buy more things if they are kept in the

under-used, nameless-yearning, energy-to-get-rid-of, state of being housewives."

Since as a homemaker the American housewife can have no control over the world outside her home, she is effectively cut off from the rest of society, particularly by the media.

Her world is the home. Her magazines — like McCall's, Ladies Home Journal, Woman's Day, Redbook, and Good Housekeeping — talk almost exclusively about children, beauty, food and housekeeping.

The July issue of McCall's, for instance, includes articles on California and New Orleans patios: Beauty: The Sun Catchers, Menues for the Family Reunion, The Church Social and Supper at the Sea; A New Life, a New Love; Audrey Hepburn at 40; The Case Against Little League Mothers and the Faith of Mamie Eisenhower.

Only one article — The Revolt of the Young Priests — breaks through the perimeters of the woman's world.

Television is much the same, with daytime TV — prime viewing time for housewives — taken up with inane quiz shows and soap operas.

In 1967, for instance, during the Fulbright hearings on the Vietnam war, CBS made a rather major decision about housewives.

"Fred Friendly, who was working with the News Division at CBS at the time, quit over the decision," writes Alice Embree, in an article for a yet unpublished book on women. "CBS broadcast an I Love Lucy rerun instead of the Senate hearings — not because the rerun was part of television folklore, but because the commercials surrounding it involved money."

"Friendly reports in his book, *Due to Circumstances Beyond Our Control*, that one of the unpublished reasons for the CBS decision was the fact that housewives, not 'opinion leaders,' were tuned in at the hour, and housewives weren't interested in Vietnam."

The daily work of the American housewife is generally boring and repetitive — and certainly doesn't require much thought. Business is aware of this. But rather than trying to alleviate her work so she is free to do other things, corporations in the woman market bind her even more by creating new household problems and then new products to "solve" those problems.

As a motivational research expert put it:

"In a free enterprise economy, we have to develop a need for new products."

"And to do that we have to liberate women to desire new products. We help them rediscover that homemaking is more creative than to compete with men. This can be manipulated. We sell them what they ought to want, speed up the unconscious, move it along."

Although most advertising is aimed at the white, middle-to-upper-middle income American, industry will sell to anyone, rich or poor, black or white, as long as she pays the price.

So we have scenes like the one we observed on a New York subway: a poor Puerto Rican woman, with children squirming around her, reading the latest issue of Vogue magazine.

We have worked with young girls from poor families, often of racial or ethnic minorities, who read Cosmopolitan and Glamour. They learn that the way a woman makes it is by looking like the models in the ads. And they spend large parts of their salaries on clothes, cosmetics (which they apply too generously) and synthetic-hair pieces that fool no one.

Or if a woman simply can't afford all the regalia of success — the beauty products, the clothes, the household appliances — she may see herself as a failure as a woman, as inferior to the glamorous magazine creatures who swish around in long scarves, go on high protein diets or decorate their living rooms in Italian provincial.

American industry doesn't even pretend to meet the needs of these American women. Beauty and feminine success is a white thing, a thing that requires money.

An excerpt from *Forbes Magazine*, April 15, 1968, puts the whole crass process on the line: "One Harvard grad recalls his on-campus interview with a P & G (Procter and Gamble) recruiter several years back. 'We sell products that aren't much different from anyone else's,' the recruiter told him. 'We sell them because someone will buy them, not because they are socially good. If we could put shit in a box and the customer would buy it, we'd sell it.'"

by Victoria Smith and Judy Fitzgerald
Liberation News Service



the WOMAN MARKET

"In America, a young woman's buying habits and personality develop side-by-side . . . What she wears and what she puts on her face become as important to her as what she studies in school and how she relates to other people."

AUDREY BRADLEY

*While you and I have lips and voices
which are for kissing and to sing with
with who cares if some oneeyed
son of a bitch invents an instrument
to measure Spring with?*

by Percy Smith. Adapted from the april bulletin of the Canadian association of university teachers.

Teach

ABOUT A DECADE AGO an academic joke was in circulation that went as follows: Two rabbis stood on the fringe of the crowd that listened to the Sermon on the Mount. As it ended, one turned to the other and said, "A wonderful teacher. But has he published anything?"

There were of course many such gags, more or less rueful acknowledgements of the accepted slogan of the time: "Publish or perish." I am not fond of slogans, and I particularly dislike that one. It is no denigration of scholarship to say that universities have for too long been giving unthinking heed to the "publish or perish" perversion.

As one notes what is going on in them in 1969 and reads what has been written about them in the past two or three years, by the Muscatine Committee at Berk the Macpherson Committee at Toronto, the Prices and Incomes Board of the United Kingdom, and a hundred intermediary observers, one message comes through more clearly than any other. Although I mistrust slogans, I propose summing up that message in four words that may constitute a sufficiently succinct rejoinder to "Publish or perish": "Teach—or get lost."

Let me make three qualifications. First, although I have no doubt about the applicability of this new motto to the sciences, what I am going to say is concerned mainly with the humanities.

I shall not try to define that word. I have been told by one in authority that the Science Council of Canada understands the word "science" to mean "scientia". If that evidence of an official revival of interest in the classics could possibly be taken to mean a swing away from the fashionable compartmentalization of knowledge, I should have been glad to hear it; it meant no such thing.

Second, I shall be talking mainly about Canadian universities, because they are the only ones that I am reasonably familiar with. I do not admit that they are shoddy replicas of the universities of the United States, though it is often difficult to persuade either Canadians or Americans of this.

Finally, I have not been in a classroom, and scarcely in a library, for five years, and what I have to say is based on discussion, observation, and debate over university problems in that period, with faculty, students, and administrators on almost every campus in Canada.

My thesis is that the essential functions of universities include an element that tends to be forgotten or ignored, though it is supremely important if universities are to be places of education rather than training-schools; that the relation of the humanities to that element is one of special responsibility; that teaching is the principal means of their discharging that responsibility; and that teaching implies a wider range of concern than is commonly recognized.

It is almost forty years since Ortega y Gasset wrote, in *The Mission of the University*:

Of what does this higher instruction consist, which is offered in the university to the vast legion of youth? It consists of two things:

(A) The teaching of the learned professions.

(B) Scientific research and the preparation of future investigators.

He went on to comment, a little later:

Compared with the medieval university, the contemporary university has developed the mere seed of professional instruction into an enormous activity; it has added the function of research; and it has abandoned almost entirely the teaching or transmission of culture.

It is evident that the change has been pernicious.

Ortega was not, then, describing what he wanted to see, but what he did see; and he sounded a call for change, which was soon lost in the din of civil war. He was of course speaking of Europe, where an inherited elitism continued to exert profound influence.

The effect of North American egalitarianism (by which I do not mean equality), technological change, and material prosperity has been to convince every American and Canadian middle-class taxpayer that every one of his children ought to be allowed to go to university for at

least long enough to discover a respectable reason for leaving.

"A profitable investment"?

The egalitarianism is coupled with greed, abetted by economists who keep reminding us that education is a splendidly profitable cash investment. The result of the operation of such forces, combined with those of population pressure, we all know: Universities are simultaneously stirred to tumultuous strife by overcrowding and attacked for having admissions policies that limit enrolment. This ought not to surprise us; greed for gain inevitably implies unwillingness to pay taxes.

The result, however, is that universities lose both effectiveness and sense of purpose. I was told recently, when I visited one of the more agonized campuses, that only one textbook was in regular use—Roberts' Rules of Order. The other day, when I reported that jocularly to a faculty member elsewhere, he gave me a solemn five-minute discourse on the inadequacies of Roberts!

There are various theories about the function of a university in our time, but I suppose that on one or two points we might tentatively agree: that a university must have as a central concern the imparting and extension of knowledge, and that it must be engaged in the pursuit of that elusive and perhaps illusory light that we call truth. Alfred North Whitehead held that the knowledge so dealt with must be useful:

Pedants sneer at an education which is useful. But if education is not helpful, what is it? Is it a talent, to be hidden away in a napkin? Of course, education should be useful, whatever your aim in life.

This, however, seems to me to beg the question, how do we identify the useful? Every age has its fashions in utility. It was extremely useful in the eleventh century to be able to comment appropriately on the word filloque; indeed, it might be vital. Its utility in our time must be marginal at best.

The current fashion runs to measuring utility in terms of buying and selling and the gross national product, other things being at best peripheral, though they may of course be made much of for purposes of advertising and so appear useful.

For example: Some time ago there appeared in the Saturday Evening Post a full-page advertisement for a basically useful paper product. Five-sixths of the page was occupied by a glossy photograph of a common household article. Below it was this searching question, directed at the Age of Anxiety: "Have you ever given thought to the lowly little cardboard tube inside a roll of toilet tissue?" Challenge calls for response, of course. Here is part of the text that followed:

We at Zee do, in fact, we have several grown men who think about it constantly. And they take that little cardboard tube very seriously indeed. ("Gentlemen, this tube is the backbone of our product.") . . . But if you think we check our tubes a lot, you should see what goes on with our tissue. We have an even larger group of grown men who think Zee, Zee, Zee 24 hours a day. . . . When all the Zee tissue thinkers and the Zee tube thinkers have finished their work, what results is one of the best darn rolls of toilet tissue anybody could ever want.

We had better ask whether grown men who think Zee, Zee, Zee 24 hours a day are doing anything that is not sub-human rather than useful, and go on to rude questions about the science that they must have studied before the Zee company employed them.

Also, we had better ask about the man who wrote the advertisement. He had, I fear, majored in English, and had at all events learned, as an advertiser must, to tell lies slickly for profit. Was he also a graduate of an institution dedicated to the pursuit of truth and the dissemination of useful knowledge?

Training tissue-thinkers

We are all troubled by the unrest of students, their threats—sometimes turned into actions—of revolt, their denial of the ways of their elders.

Had we not better consider whether catering to the needs of a society of tissue thinkers and tube thinkers is a proper function of a university? The students seem not to want to be tissue thinkers and tube thinkers—and who can blame them?

Let me add at once that the unrest and the revolt are not confined to a small number who are "just trouble-makers". The extreme activists may be relatively few, but they are simply the leading edge of what may well be a massive and turbulent storm. Andrew Kipkind has recently commented on events in California, especially at San Francisco State College, in an article that he called "America's student class war". We have got to recognize that it is the basic assumptions of North American plutocracy that are being challenged.

If in Canada we are so foolish as to suppose that we are exempt from the problem, we had better awaken to the fact that in a country where 42.9% of university students come from families in the upper 17.8 percent of the total labor force, the invitation to revolution is pressing.

It is a commonplace that the repugnance, the loneliness, the distress of students in our time are products of alienation. Alienation is no new phenomenon. Herbert Marcuse, who has been examining its development and effects for several decades, points out that it was described at the very beginning of the industrial revolution, and quotes Schiller:

. . . enjoyment is separated from labor, the means from the end, exertion from recompense. Eternally fettered only to a single little fragment of the whole, man fashions himself only as a fragment; ever hearing only the monotonous whirl of the wheel which he turns, he never develops the harmony of his being; and, instead of shaping the humanity that lies in his nature, he becomes a mere imprint of his occupation, his science.

No reader of Victorian prose—Carlyle, Ruskin, Arnold, Mills, Morris,—can fail to recognize the passionate, horrified preoccupation of those writers with that theme; nor is it difficult to trace its course down to this present hour of protests, sit-ins, confrontations, violent and otherwise.

Let us speak about life

We ought, if not to abandon our attempts to define the functions of a university in terms of knowledge, at least to go beyond it and to speak about life.

The most pervasive concern of the university must be concern for the growth and nourishment of the life of the mind. It is folly to commit ourselves deeply to fact, because, as Matthew Arnold noted, fact constantly falls us. What is needed is commitment to life, and for a university that means commitment to intellectual life: its awakening, its sustenance, its enrichment.

This implies no aridity: the life of the intellect involves not only analysis and theorizing, but judgment, sensitivity, imagination, and a continuing sense of the limitations of reason and the significance of the non-rational; it implies joy and laughter, for I take Shaw's view that all intellectual work is deeply comical.

We ought, too, to say rather less about the pursuit of truth and rather more about the search for wisdom. For how many restless students does Salinger's Franny speak?

"I don't think it would have all got me quite so down if just once in a while—just once in a while—there was at least some polite little perfunctory implication that knowledge should lead to wisdom, and that if it doesn't, it's just a disgusting waste of time! But there never is! You never even hear any hints dropped on a campus that wisdom is supposed to be the goal of knowledge. You hardly ever hear the word 'wisdom' mentioned!

If the word wisdom is pretentious, let us by all means substitute for it, as Aldous Huxley does, "understanding".

Citing the words of poet e.e. cummings to illustrate the humanities backlash against natural sciences, a noted Canadian professor makes this urgent plea to university instructors. . .

—or get lost!

I do not know whether our society is more inimical to the life of the mind than other societies have been. It is clear, however, that simply by living in 20th-century North America we participate in a society in which alienation is almost all-pervasive and is growing deeper.

Thanks to technology and the managerial revolution, life for countless thousands of college graduates—our enlightened citizenry—consists in moving daily, by some more or less ugly mechanical means, from a set of high-rise filing cabinets where they live to a set of high-rise filing cabinets where they work, and back. A little later, they may acquire one of those tacky-tacky little boxes about which Pete Seeger sings.

I suggest that it is not the function of a university simply to participate in that process of dislocation, but on the contrary to strengthen the power of the individual to resist its deadening influence and to inspire him with the will to change it.

That the problem is an individual one is certain; that to resolve it, in a society hysterically dedicated to mass production, may be impossible is also certain; that if the universities do not make a full, imaginative, strenuous effort to meet the challenge they will be both committing and contributing to suicide seems to me most certain of all.

Wild and whirling words, by a distraught academic who has been seeing spectres? As a corrective, let me draw your attention to two sentences by one of the more tough-minded conservatives of this century, the aging Walter Lippmann. In an address that he gave in 1967 at an otherwise dismal conference on "The University in America", he said this:

The thesis which I am putting to you is that the modern void, which results from the vast and intricate process of emancipation and rationalization, must be filled, and that the universities must fill the void because they alone can fill it.

He concluded,

...in the modern age, as the ancestral order of usage and authority dissolves, there exists a spiritual and intellectual vacuum of discipline and guidance which, in the last analysis, can be filled only by the universal company of scholars, supported and protected and encouraged by their universities.

Such a conception of a university's function carries two corollaries that are intermittently the subject of argument and must be faced. The first is that a university must assert values. A few months ago, at the annual meeting of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, there was a period of strange and almost perverse argument as to whether universities should make value judgments at all.

Surely a university is an expression of value judgments that knowledge is better than ignorance, that the truth is better than a lie, that freedom is better than bondage. How far one might extend the list may be open to debate, and certainly the precise meanings of the terms used are arguable; but for a university to fail to affirm these values, or to dismiss them as if they were mere matters of semantic analysis and arrangement, would be to deny its own essential nature.

Act for social change

The second corollary is that a university cannot escape involvement in and responsibility for social change.

It is absurd to suppose that an institution concerned with the extension and dissemination of knowledge, which through research, laboratory and classroom continually transmits ideas and value-judgments, is not involved in social change.

It is hypocritical to encourage habits of analysis and criticism in students and to become indignant when they apply them. We must ask ourselves, as we are bound to be asked, whether we mean what we profess: the stimulation of individual powers of thought, judgment, and imagination. These are dangerous things, as Robert Stanfield recently noted:

People who spend years in school, and then cannot find a job, are at least going to seriously question our economic and political institutions, and some may be provoked into more destructive action, he said, according to a news report. Even those who succeed in finding jobs may be troublesome. An account of an "executive development seminar" held at York University last November tells of some problems that were aired:

By far the greatest emphasis was placed on education—and it was not the opportunities afforded by a better-educated work force that pre-occupied executives, but the problems of making use of this training while creating conditions for individual development and fulfillment.

The acceptance of personal development as a goal of corporate policy does not mean that corporations have become more bighearted, but only that they recognize that educated persons do not submit readily to the boss-subordinate relationship.

Moreover, educated employees have much greater expectations than unskilled labor, they are more difficult to satisfy and they grow restive in routine work. Their productivity, although potentially great, is difficult to measure and in many situations appears fairly well below potential.

In general, management of the so-called knowledge-worker is one of the trickiest problems facing executives.

In short, how are we going to make college graduates think Zee, Zee, Zee 24 hours a day?

The question to what extent a university may appropriately become involved in direct political activity, and the form that its involvement may take, seems to me highly debatable, and probably determinable only in the context of specific situations. As an institution within society, supported by public money to carry out public purposes, it cannot place itself above the law or ignore its responsibility to the order and well-being of the state.

But if the state itself engages in actions that are simply destructive of those values that universities cherish, they must become directly engaged, for it is a prime function of universities, especially in the age described by Lippmann, to challenge continuously the society that they serve. The question, however, is not for discussion here.

My point is simply that universities are, whether they like it or not, constantly involved in the processes of social change; that they must recognize and indeed welcome this fact; and that their teaching function is pre-eminently the means by which they exercise that involvement. They must teach, or get lost.

In a university with these objectives, what should the role of the humanities be? It ought not to be difficult to state, though it may well be difficult to perform. Have not the humanities, ever since it was remarked that the unexamined life is not worth living, been concerned with prompting man to examine his life? Has it not always been their chief aim to help him to answer the deep inner impulsion that makes him seek the true, the good, and the beautiful? Have they not always been concerned with pursuing wisdom?

Unfortunately, no. Especially not in our time. While dislocation and alienation have become steadily deeper and more pervasive, and the longing of young people for reassurance has grown more desperate, the humanities have largely failed. Nor are the despair and the failure unrelated.

Seduced by the fantastic successes of science, humanists have attempted increasingly to adopt the methods of scientists, in research that has too often been spurious and publications that have too often been exercises in triviality—or, even worse, the resurrection of dead trivialities.

It is not a function of the humanities to ape the sciences. It is their function to challenge them: to challenge their assumptions, their methods, their conclusions, over and over again. This conclusion, for example, by the distinguished anthropologist who is now provost of King's College, Cambridge:

Human scientists now have it in their power to redesign the face of the earth, and to decide what kind of species shall survive to inherit it. How they actually use this terrible potentiality must depend on moral judgments, not on reason. But who shall decide, and how shall we judge? The answer to these questions seems to me repugnant but quite plain: There can be no source for these moral judgments except the scientist himself.

I wonder whether he plans to plant a tree in the midst of the garden. I confess that when confronted by arrogance of that order, I have only breath enough left for a small amount of name-calling borrowed from e.e. cummings:

*While you and I have lips and voices which
are for kissing and to sing with
who cares if some one-eyed son of a bitch
invents an instrument to measure Spring with?*

I hope not to be misunderstood. When I speak of the humanities challenging the sciences, I do not mean that they should be generally antagonistic to them.

I do mean that the humanities are concerned with orders of experience that are different from the concerns of the scientists: that it is their function to assert values and point out perspectives that are too easily lost in the scramble for fact; that if the life of the intellect and the search for wisdom are the concern of universities, then both the work of the scientist and that of the humanist must flourish, and they must impinge and indeed play upon each other; and that in the past fifty years it has been the humanist much more than the scientist who has failed his role.

The scientists is as concerned as anyone with certain values to which I have referred: knowledge, truth, imagination, freedom. It is a matter of professional responsibility, even narrowly construed, that he be so.

Seek unmeasured truths

All the same, Cummings in his quatrain makes the crucial point: that science proceeds by measurement—of space, of time, of movement, of weight, of energy, of prices, of capital flow, of brain drains, and so on and on. "Nothing exists", says Isaac Newton in the Shaw play, "until it is measured."

And it is just at that point that the humanist must make his rejoinder, as Cummings does. In the subtle interplay of human relations, in the testimony of passion, in the experience of the stealthy approach of spring, there are truths that not even an anthropologist can measure, though it seems that he may be unaware of them.

The humanities must above all be concerned with the examination of these truths, as they are presented in literature, music, philosophy, history, or wherever else, and with the assertion of their validity. Computer-stored bibliographies, the tabulation of references to barley in the poems of Thomas Tusser, what someone has called scimmages for images, and so on, may in their varied and perhaps obscure ways serve that principal end.

The danger in them, especially when their practitioners are seduced by them into playing the game of grantsmanship and so into telling lies about their importance, is that they may simply distract the humanist from his real business.

I suggest that this has been happening on a large scale in the universities; and when I hear students talk about the irrelevance of the humanities, I know what you and I have been doing, and why we have been failing. Perhaps unfortunately, we live in a society that is not tolerant of failure, among students who are not tolerant of irrelevance. And I return to my theme: Teach, or get lost.

Canadian Cartoon Exhibit at Arts Centre

An exhibition of original works, Canadian Cartoon and Caricature is a survey of the Canadian cartoon and caricature from its earliest publication in the 19th century to the present day is being shown at the museum and Arts Centre until Jan. 24. With insight and satirical humor the artists lampoon the men, politics, and social trends of the day.

The showing is a delightful record of Canadian history during the period of development, 1849-1969, as well as a biting commentary on world events. There are some 90 original drawings by artists from coast to coast.

The introductory panel to the exhibition gives a brief history of the cartoon, and for comparison, there are photostats of caricature by such eminent European masters as Daumier, Goya, and Rowlandson. Supplementing this aspect is an original Hogarth engraving from the private collection of the Director of the Museum and Arts Centre.

The object of this exhibition is to give a brief summary of the historical significance of the early Canadian cartoon, and to present some examples of the best work being produced today. The exhibition is broadly divisible into three categories: the editorial cartoon, the social comment, and the caricature.

The distinction between cartoon

and caricature may be briefly defined as follows. A cartoon is a sketch or drawing embodying a strong opinion on a social, political, or other important point, which the artist assesses and interprets with his own personal conviction. On the other hand, the caricature is usually the portrait of a prominent or other newsworthy person -- a portrait which, by use of distortion and exaggeration, reveals some particular aspect of the subject's personality.

Employing either genre, the artist is able, with incisive insight and skillful draughtsmanship, to articulate and to evoke a strong reaction to particular personalities or situations, with which the viewer identifies. The purpose of these forms is to criticize as well as to present pictorial commentary upon current events. In this way, it shares the influence of the newspaper editorial in shaping and directing public opinion.

The Museum and Arts Centre urges artists and history students especially to view the "live" material and contemporary comments of the exhibition, as such material is seldom found in books.

Canadian Cartoon and Caricature (1849-1969) was organized by the Art Gallery of Ontario in co-operation with the Mazeloff Gallery, Toronto.

Book of Job

Bible illustrations of William Blake

Like his hero Michelangelo, William Blake (1757-1827) was both poet and artist. He used both his words and his pictures to record his "Visions of Eternity". Following his belief that "One power alone makes the poet: Imagination, the Divine Vision", he left, in his illustrations of the Book of Job, a moving record which has been described as containing "some of the most haunting and personal images in the history of English art".

For centuries, philosophers have presented many interpretations of the Book of Job. S. Foster Damon, noted scholar and authority on the poet-artist, considers that one of the most significant interpretations is found in William Blake's illustrations of the Book of Job -- a series of twenty-two strikingly beautiful engravings.

These illustrations were executed initially in two similar series of large water colour drawings, and then in sets of pencil drawings and smaller water colour studies for the final line engravings which have been described as the finest original engravings made since the 16th century.

These works possess a beauty which is immediately apparent; their full meaning, however, is not so easily grasped. They are more than Blake's unique interpretation of the story of Job, for they contain the essence of his philosophy and his vision of the earth as an organic whole in which all parts, however dissimilar, relate to each other and none is without function and meaning.

Blake inscribed the margins of his illustrations with brief Biblical quotations from books of both the Old and the New Testaments. For a full understanding of the complex symbolism employed by Blake, one must consult Mr. Damon's scholarly commentaries on the illustrations -- commentaries which explain

the background of each, and the inscriptions and their relation to the whole system of Blake's thought.

In collaboration with the British Council and the Art Gallery of Ontario, the Department of Cultural Affairs is presenting an exhibition of facsimile reproductions in colour of William Blake's illustrations of the Book of Job. The exhibition is mounted in the newly located Laurentian University Art Gallery, in the Governors' Lounge, 11th floor, R.D. Parker Building. Until January 22, the exhibition may be viewed Monday through Friday, from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Admission is free.

Drama

Studio Productions, an evening of entertainment that ranges from the serious and the profound to the hilarious will be presented at 8:30 p.m. on January 22nd and 23rd in the Fraser Auditorium.

These free performances by the University Players will enter around William Saroyan's "The Hungerers", an American fable which tells of the search not only for bread to cure the physical need but for love to fill the emotional void as well.

The Waltz of the Toreadors, performed by Rick Marwood and Helen Casabon, and a scene from the "Rainmaker" in which Marijan Mehes and Jean MacGregor take the leads are balanced by an exercise in Movement and Creative Drama. An excerpt from the Broadway Show Beyond the Fringe, The Great Train Robbery, in which Pete Waldman and Rick Marwood star is an extremely humorous sketch guaranteed to get laughs from the soberest individual if there is such a being on the Laurentian campus. The entire evening is directed by Bill Hart.



La Troupe Universitaire caught lying down on the job at a recent rehearsal.

foto kinsey

Arts Festival

Renaissance '71

A Canadian Universities' Arts Festival, 'Renaissance '71', will take place between the 5th and the 14th of February. Renaissance '71 is a coming-together of students from across Canada through their own art, writing, drama and music.

This year the festival will include a photography section under the direction of some of Canada's finest photographers.

Drama in Renaissance '71 promises to be one of the most active and colorful sections of the

festival. Section Director Ron Weihs is now travelling to various campuses to attend their productions and invite them to the festival.

The music section of the festival is divided into five departments. Both original and non-original material can be entered in the festival.

The directors of the Creative Writing section plan to publish a book of a collection of the best poetry and prose of the festival. To further broaden the scope

of Renaissance '71, there will be workshops in which the participants can experience a give and take relationship with other artists from across Canada.

Renaissance '71 offers a chance for everyone's creative efforts to be recognized. Anyone interested in participating in Renaissance '71 may obtain further information from:

Canadian Universities' Arts Festival
97 St. George St.
Toronto 181, Ontario.

books

by jeff wayne

The probability that many of this paper's readers have ever heard of, let alone read, "Vrai", is a very remote one. "Vrai" was a weekly, published during the dying breaths of Duplessism. Although a relatively small journal, it had the wit and intelligence of many Quebec activists such as Pierre Trudeau contributing to it.

Trudeau wrote a series of 20 articles under the title of "Les Chemineurs de la Politique", and large portions of this series have been recently reprinted in a book "Approaches to Politics". Resembling "Federalism and the French Canadians", this work cannot be called a book, as such, for it is only a series of short articles.

Trudeau runs the gauntlet of Quebec Canada politics in his none too effective form, but manages in articles written some 12 years ago, to be relevant today (if one can be permitted to use the trite "relevant"). "I dislike violence...it repels me," said Trudeau. "And assassination is a very weak political instrument." Does this help to explain anything of the recent federal actions taken in the recent crises? It would certainly seem so.

The introduction to the work is by Ramsay Cook and is a Ramsay Cookish treatment of the Quiet Revolution, which explains quite adequately the circumstances under which this book was written, and is perhaps as important as the writings introduced.

It would not hurt any one to read this work, but if one is looking for crystal-clear explicatives of the Canadian political system, this reviewer advises to look somewhere else. Such things will not be found in this book. I was not overly impressed with the contents, although being only a surface rubbing political scientist might help to explain that.

It is my belief that this book should be read by many, just as "Federalism" etc. should be for it is a Quebecer's view of politics, something which the rest of Canada should be aware of.

Not an overly exciting or sexually stimulating work, it is nonetheless a helpful one for Canadians, for it sets forth Trudeau's fundamental ideas of politics.

Approaches to Politics by Pierre Elliot Trudeau; Oxford University Press, 89 Pages, \$1.95 (paperback).

Consensus - NDP, PC, Lib all lose at Forum

by ray corbett

On the eve of January 6, the rebirth of a newspaper took place. That is all very nice but is dullsville compared to another momentous event that was unfolding in the confines of our Science II auditorium. There a spectacle unfolded that will be talked about by the few dozen spectators for the, (well anyway somebody mentioned it, I think) the next day.

For all you non political science buffs out there I am referring of course to the Poli Sci forum we were treated to courtesy of the political science department. Before I clarify the matter of what this forum was all about let me state a few facts before personal observations take over.

Our special guests that evening were three distinguished members of the local political scene. Gaston Demers (C), MPP for Nickel belt was there to inform us of the ever righteous wisdom of Mr. Robarts friends and relatives in the provincial legislature. Eli Martel (NDP), MPP Sudbury East was kind enough to honor us with his presence, so as to render profound illustrations of where the truth is really at. And the third member of our distinguished panel of experts was Jim Grasby, a prominent member of the local Liberal clan. I believe he was there to fill a seat between the two real heroes of the affray to come.

The form of this casual get together was to be of the hotseat variety. Supposedly the captive audience was to fire, intense, sharp and extremely load-



foto corbett

ed questions upon the three pigeons in our shooting gallery.

How could we help but derive satisfaction from the tearing apart of our local heroes? A splendid time should have been guaranteed to all.

At this point it would be nice to say that the evening was interesting and informative. Unfortunately, this was not the case. Due to a lack of general participation the quality of the questions left something to be desired. Still we the viewers were left with some

lasting impressions and a few good laughs.

For instance, poor Mister Gaston displayed a tendency to lose his cool when confronted by somewhat insinuating remarks or by the fact that Mr. Martel couldn't at times, be turned off.

Mr. Martel was all poise and charm. Displaying the classic political mannerisms of smiling a lot and never shutting up.

Mr. Grasby being the dark horse in this game of public relations had a

relatively easy time. He presented a few pertinent facts now and then to cut down Mr. Martel's soliloquies. Many of the rabble in the coliseum seemed to forget he was there at all.

Now for few of the lighter aspects of this gathering of political minds. There was etiquette and refinement. Someone called someone a perverted skunk. There was the prevailing of calm heads during especially difficult times. Some of the boys were betting on the possibilities of a fist fight. Bilingualism prevailed. Mr. Martel and Mrs Mahant (honourable chairwoman) felt it necessary to translate for Mr. Demers. Many stimulating facts, worthy of note were brought forward. One of these phenomenon is that we now all know Mr. Davis (honourable provincial minister of education) is a nice fellow if only he could dedicate himself to solving a bus problem in Dowling township or was it North Porcupine? There was the accumulation of new knowledge by our honoured guests also. Mr. Martel now knows that the hierarchy in his party has promised us all a boat and motor if elected.

The only thing that can be added now is a sense of regret that Elmer Solpha (L), MPP Sudbury could not see his way clear to attend such an extraordinary function. His rhetoric power might have set the place into an uproar, or at least he would have been more competition for Mr. Martel.

In the last sentence, I would like to congratulate those promoters in the Poli Sci Dept. who promoted this battle of the vote and wish them the best of luck in future presentations that if nothing else, amuse us as much.

Lambda goes comparison shopping

by ian crawford

Product	Jan 18	A & P	Loblaws	I.G.A.	Dominion		
Coffee	10 oz.	\$1.62	10 oz.	\$1.69	6 oz.	\$1.11	
P.E.I. Potatoes	10 lbs.	.68	10 lb.	1.34	10 lbs	.68	
Ice Cream	3 pts.	1.05		1.05			
Apple Juice	48 oz.	.38		48 oz.	.37	48 oz.	.37
Tomato Juice	48 oz.	.46		48 oz.	.33	48 oz.	.33
Baby Dills	24 oz.	.58	24 oz.	.59	24 oz.	.57	
Short Rib Roast	lb.			lb.		lb.	
Veg. Soup	10 oz.		10 oz.	.13	10 oz.	2/29	
Scotch Broth	8 oz.	3/39	10 oz.	.19	10 oz.	.19	
Ketchup	15 oz.	.30	15 oz.	.35	15 oz.	.30	
Detergefnt	2 lb.	1.65	2 lb. 10 oz.	.90	2 lb. 10 oz.	1.00	
					1 lb 4 oz.	.57	

Product	nov 25	Dominion	A&P	Loblaws	I.G.A.
		Size Price	Size Price	Size Price	Size Price
Coffee		6 oz. \$1.12	6 oz. \$1.27	6 oz. \$1.12	6 oz. \$1.53
Potatoes		25 lb.(Ont.) \$1.08	10 lb.(PEI) \$.48	10 lb. \$.59	25 lb. \$1.05
Ice Cream			3 pt. \$1.05		3 pt. \$1.05
Apple Juice	48 oz.	\$.37	19 oz. \$.22		48 oz. \$.48
Tomato Juice	48 oz.	\$.33	48 oz. \$.44	19 oz. \$.20	48 oz. \$.47
Baby Dill Pickles	24 oz.	\$.57	24 oz. \$.58	24 oz. \$.46	15 oz. \$.47
Short Rib Roast				1 lb. \$.65	1 lb. \$.75
Chicken (capon)		42/lb.	48/lb.	1 lb. \$.44	1 lb. \$.65
(small)		28/lb.			1 lb. \$.28
Lunch Meat	12 oz.	\$.48	12 oz. \$.66		10 oz. 2/.27
Vegetable Soup	10 oz.	\$.12	10 oz. 2/.27	10 oz. \$.13	10 oz. 2/.47
Scotch Broth	10 oz.	2/39		10 oz. \$.20	15 oz. \$.32
Ketchup	15 oz.	\$.31	15 oz. \$.32	15 oz. \$.31	2 lb. 10oz. \$1.15
Lo-phosphate Det.	2 lb. 10 oz.	\$.99	5 lb. \$1.44	2 lb. 10 oz. \$1.05	

To avoid difficulties I should say that the prices from the Dominion store were taken on January 12, 1971. The prices from Loblaws, I.G.A. and A & P were taken on January 18, 1971. I mention this because an employee of one of the above stores stated that prices sometimes change hourly and I have no desire for confrontations with irate store managers or their legal representatives who believe that I have misquoted their prices. On the days mentioned, the prices in charts are as I have quoted them.

The same employee told me that a price war has been waged for the last three months and shows every sign of continuing for an undetermined time. As a result prices change frequently in response to the moves of the other stores. Therefore no one store shows an overwhelming quantity of consistently lower prices than the others. At one point one store will have one article slightly higher than another store but another article will be lower.

Therefore to make the most of your resources it would be best to take advantage of specials that occur from time to time. This might result in going from store to store for different articles. But, have faith, trust, in your legs to get you from place to place and rest assured that you will have the undying gratitude of your wallet and your bank account.

Vees post - holiday frolic produces exciting games

The fans were laughing in the old Sudbury Arena, during the first game of a double header against the Lakehead University Nor'Westers. A two week lay off from hockey, plus the fact that many of the Laurentian players had just come back from ski school was the reason.

Many amusing plays were produced. On one occasion a Vees defenceman checked his own man and enabled a Lakehead player to break in all alone on the Lau-

rentian goal, only to miss the net on his shot.

All four goal tenders who played in the game shook their heads or looked up at the ceiling of the Sudbury arena as if to ask how that goal got in. For those of you interested in the technical aspect of the game, the Vees won the game by a score of 11-5, although the Nor'Westers did open the scoring on their first shot on net. Leading the Voyageur attack were Bob Delpapa, Bill McEwan and Ed Taylor, each of whom sco-

red two goals. Tom Deacon, Mike Fox, Micky Juryne, Andy Lafenness and Bryan Slywchuk added singles. Vees outshot the Nor'Westers by a count of 44-32. In the second game, the Vees played a much more defensively minded game as a suggestion given to them by coach Jack Porter. Forwards and defencemen alike were blocking opposition shots and stifled the Lakehead attack. Matt Thorpe played fantastic hockey, on occasion making two or three saves from a very close

range. Matt's excellent goaltending earned him his third shut-out of the season, as the Vees stopped the Nor'Westers by a 4-0 score. Although the Vees were outshot 40-34, the game was never in any doubt, as the forwards checked well and the defence played with poise, confidence and ability. Defenceman Mike Fox also set up the first goal as he made some fine moves on the Nor'Wester blue line, evading the opposition players, deaking the goal tender and passing the puck to

Tom Deacon who put the puck into a virtually empty net. Mickey Jurene led the Vees attack with two goals, while Ed Taylor scored the other. It must be mentioned here that under ordinary circumstances, Ed would miss an open net from a five foot distance, but drape a two hundred pound hockey player on his back, have someone hooking his stick, and trying to trip him, and the puck will go through the tiniest opening in the net. This was the case on his goal.

Voyageurs win and tie against Superior

For the first time in recent history, the Laurentian University hockey team defeated the Lake Superior State College Lakers. The final score of the game was 4-2.

The Vees jumped into a 3 goal lead before the Lakers managed to score, on a beautiful goal by Jerry Currie, who steamed in on Matt Thorpe unmolested and put the puck into the net. Currie played for the Sudbury Wolves last year. Jim Wiley put the Lakers within one goal of the Vees when he scored shortly after the first Laker goal. However, the Vees scored on a scramble from the front of the net on a hard shot by Mike Cummings, to put the game

away.

Bill McEwan, Ed Taylor and Bryan Slywchuk were the other Vees goal getters. Lakers outshot the Vees 26-21.

The Lakers were the victims of one very bad call on the part of the officials. Gene Motuzas blasted a hard shot at goalie Matt Thorpe which eluded him and went through the net. The goal judge did not put the red light on to indicate a goal. Though the linesman saw the puck go through the net, he did not stop the play. Before the play was stopped, Laurentian scored their third goal of the game. The Lakers brought referee Brian Hill to the net and it was ascertained that the puck

in fact did rip through the net. However, Hill ruled that the Vees goal would count and that the Laker's goal would be disallowed. At first it appeared that he would count the goal as it was announced over the P.A. system as such. However, it was brought to his attention that if the Laker's goal would be allowed, the Vees goal would have to be disallowed, as play did not stop between the time of the Laker's goal and Laurentian's third goal.

In the second game played at the Sudbury Arena, the Vees tied the Lakers with one second remaining in the game. For many fans (50) the game was a disappointment, as the Vees held a 3 goal lead at one point.

In the first period, Rick Morris and Andy Lajeunesse scored the Vees goals, putting the team ahead 2-0 when the period ended. Rick Morris scored a shorthanded goal at the beginning of the second period and put the Vees ahead 3-0. The Lakers then scored three goals in a row, with Paul Theriault, Doug Kacerevich and Ron Byrne getting the goals.

However, the Vees took the lead again, when John Valliquette scored on a backhand shot from in front of the Lakers' net on a scramble type play. Seconds earlier, Bill McEwan missed a completely empty net.

In the third period, the Vees seemed to come to life, but it was the Lakers who scored the first goal when Jerry Currie beat Matt Thorpe. They then took the lead when Ron Byrne notched his second goal of the game, to make the score 5-4 for the Lakers.

With fifteen seconds left in the game, the Vees were trailing 5-4, had one man in the penalty box and their goalie pulled out of the net for an extra attacker. The face off was won by the Lakers, but some determined forechecking by the Vees kept the puck in the Lakers zone. Tom Deacon took the puck moved in on the net made a shift and then shot to score the fifth Laurentian goal to tie the game. It was a beautiful goal in that he didn't shoot as soon as he got the puck, but decided to make

that one shift no one was expecting. Here again a disputed call was made. The Lakers claimed that the goal was scored after the buzzer had sounded and therefore should be disallowed. The referee was advised by the goal judge that the goal was put into the net before the horn was sounded and therefore should be counted.

After the game, I asked Tom Deacon if the goal judge was right, Tom stated that it was a good call, as he felt the puck went into the net before the buzzer sounded. Matt Thorpe also stated the night before that the puck did go through the net. So the officials came up with one bad call in not allowing the Laker's goal on Saturday and a close but correct call in allowing the fifth Laurentian goal on Sunday's game.

The Vees were outshot 31-26. The games were played December 19 and 20.

The five stars of the weekend action were: Tom Deacon who scored four points, Andy Lajeunesse who notched three points and played solid hockey, Matt Thorpe who at times held off the whole Lakers army using one leather glove and one wooden hockey stick, Rick Morris who skated well, killed off penalties and scored two goals, and finally Mickey Juryne who gave 1000% when he was on the ice, skated well and played good positional hockey.

Loyola Warriors take unofficial hockey title

Loyola Warriors were declared the unofficial Canadian Hockey champions in a recent tournament held under the sponsorship of Hockey Canada.

The tournament, held in Toronto and Montreal had the 8 best Canadian teams competing. York Yeomen won the western division with an 8-3 victory over Calgary Dinosaurs, a 5-1 victory over Laurentian Voyageurs, and a 2-0 defeat of Toronto Blues. Toronto was 2nd in the division with victories over Laurentian and Loyola, and Laurentian was third

by virtue of an 8-6 victory over Calgary.

Loyola won the eastern division with 6-4 defeats of Laval and Sherbrooke, and a 3-2 win over St. Mary's Huskies. St. Mary's was second with 12-1 and 11-2 victories over Laval and Sherbrooke.

Despite the showing against York and Toronto, the Vees are confident that two wins will be had over York in regular league play.

The official champions of Canada will be crowned at the CIAU tournament to be held in mid-March at the Sudbury Arena, hosted by the Vees.



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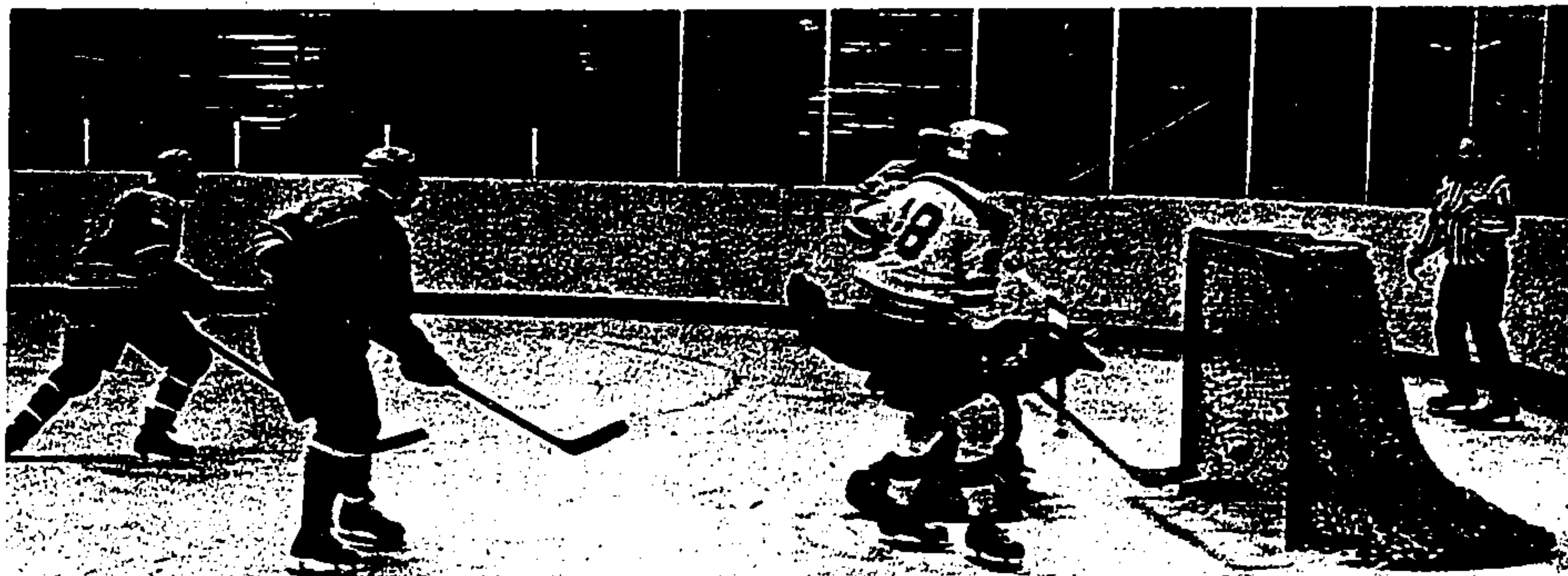
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COME IN AND BROWSE



Ed Taylor (14), and Tom Deacon (18) combine to put the Vees into a 5-1 lead against Lutheran Golden Hawks.

foto beach

Early goals hold up in Lutheran win

by bob steklasa

Many of you are familiar with the history of the second world war. In the first stages of the war, Germany was winning, then the allies rebounded and took firm control of the battle. The Germans almost gained a stalemate when they just about upset the Americans in the Battle of the Bulge, only to run out of fuel. Though the Waterloo hockey team never was winning, they did come up with a strong third period in which they scored

3 goals but never did have enough fuel to win the game. The hockey Vees had too much firepower as they won the game 6-4. Leading the Vees was Doug Forrester who had two goals, and who was probably the best hockey player on the ice. Playing his best game of the season, Forrester opened and closed the scoring for the Vees. Dave Parks scored a Bobby Orr type goal with a solo rush down the ice, deaking the defenceman and beating the Waterloo goalie with a hard shot. Other goals were scored by John Valiquette, Ed Taylor and Mike Fox. Tom Deacon picked up three assists. Vees outshot their opposition

37-23.

Coach Jack Porter commented that the Vees played fair hockey for the first period and a half, then they just sat back after building a five goal lead. Laurentian handed out a few hard body checks and on more than one occasion did the Waterloo trainer have to come on the ice to look after one of his players. He came on the ice precisely five times. The Vees didn't actually play a rough game, thus preventing the Waterloo trainer from dying of exhaustion with his frequent trips to the ice. The three stars of the game were Doug Forrester, Dave

Parks and Rick Charron and Bill Sutton, the team managers who do a great job every game in supplying the players with their needs. These two guys are essential to the team and without them things would not be very comfortable for the Vees.

The refereeing was not the best, and on many occasions time was wasted when Guy Burgeron would explain his actions to the Waterloo team. This happened with sickening regularity and needlessly prolonged the game. Why should a referee have to explain an elbow penalty? He makes the decision and should stick to it—wasting time discussing the call

is an indication of a poor ref. Next Sunday the Vees play Trent here in the Sudbury arena. Brock defeated Trent 9-7 in league action and if you want to see the Vees win come to the game. Fan support to date has been worse than miserable though Laurentian has one of the top hockey teams in Canadian College hockey. Posters are now being put up to notify fans of the games times, so there is no reason for not coming out to support the team. People claim that the one dollar admission price is too much, but don't seem to complain too much when buying booze and cigarettes.

Hoop Vees back in contention

by bob steklasa

It was a must game. Laurentian had defeated Brock, then lost to York by a great margin. Waterloo defeated York by five points and thus if the Vees wanted a share of first place and a chance at the league championship, they had to beat Waterloo in this crucial game. Before a near capacity crowd, the Vees did just that and in a rather convincing fashion. The final score read 105-85 for Laurentian. In the first half, Dave McGuffin deflated the Waterloo attack by scoring 21 points with some of the best shooting ever to be displayed in our gym. John McKibbin notched seven points and missed another 16 which was quite frustrating. Guy Vetrle potted six, Ray Owens 4, Jim Hill 3, Grant MacKinnon 2 and Les Kennedy 1. The turning point of the game came with 2 minutes left to play in the first half when Waterloo narrowed the score to two points. The Vees then came up with a couple of steals and ended the first half leading 44-36. In the third quarter John McKibbin lead the attack with some key baskets and ended the game scoring a total of twenty three points. In the fourth quarter Ray Owens came on very strong and terminated the game with 19 points. Dave McGuffin ended the game with a total of 32 points and had an overall shooting percentage of 66 from the floor. Guy Vetrle potted some unbelievable baskets when pursued by the opposition and managed to accumulate 16 points in the game. George Chandler broke the 100 point barrier with his first of two

baskets, while Don Lannigan scored twice from the foul line.

The game was played in a slow manner, but this was more than overshadowed by great shooting by both teams, particularly by Laurentian. Coach Ken Shields stated that the Vees played much

better in the second half as they ran better and played good defence. Coach Shields also expressed dismay on the part of his team for taking unnecessary long shots, when they could have worked the ball in closer. However, he was quite satisfied with

the team in the second half and with good reason as they scored 61 points.

This marks the second time in three games that the Vees have surpassed the 100 point mark and indicates the strong offence that the Voyageurs have. Saturday's

game also demonstrated the versatility of the team, as almost all of the starting five took turns in controlling the ball game. The Vees also played well as a team and except for once were never in trouble during the game. Saturday the Vees play host to Trent University.

OIAA eligibility rules to be tested in court

by noel beach

Jack Porter, coach of the Laurentian Voyageurs isn't the only one incensed at the eligibility rules of the OIAA. Dave Kosoy, first team allstar in the OIAA last year, and a defenseman for the York Yeomen is going to court to quash a ruling which makes him ineligible for league competition this year.

Kosoy, a third year law student at the Osgoode section of York university has played five years of intercollegiate sports. According to OIAA interpretation of the eligibility rules a player can only play for five seasons. This would be Kosoy's sixth.

Kosoy is in much the same situation as Rick Morris of the Voyageurs who played for the

Dallas Black Hawks of the CPHL. Vees had a situation much the same last year when John Dediana, captain of the team was suspended during the season because he had not received his release from the Kansas City Blues. At that time the Vees were forced to forfeit all games won up to that point.

The present situation is quite absurd. Kosoy played three seasons at the University of Akron (Ohio) on the football team. He then went to Osgoode for hockey for a year, and was with the newly merged Osgoode-York team for last year.

But the situation becomes even more absurd, if that can be possible. Murray Stroud, also with York, and who is the Yeomen captain is eligible to play this year in his SIXTH YEAR of collegiate

hockey. Stroud played for University of Toronto and then transferred to York. That most of his hockey was played before the ruling was introduced in 1966 apparently allows him to play.

Both Porter and Kosoy feel that academics should be the only requirement for college sports. Porter feels that as long as the player in question is a bona fide student, as certified by the college registrar, then he should be allowed to play. He said rather sarcastically in a recent interview that he was tempted to put every student at the university on the team, just so the league would see how ridiculous the eligibility rules are.

There is no limit to the number of players allowed on a team, but is allowed to dress only a certain number of players for each game. (This is the reason for the Junior Varsity teams at many universities. There is a good supply of replacements if someone starts to lag or is injured.) The league executive must check each player's eligibility and 2000 students would require a lot of check-tuation as the Vees' Rick Morris. Both play only in exhibition games. Morris is confined because he played pro last year with the Ing.

What is even more interesting about the Kosoy case is that if he were in the OIAA he would be eligible to play as the ruling is interpreted in that league to mean only one sport, not all sports. The merging of the two leagues should be interesting as the interpretations of the rules should make everyone happy (or ineligible).

Ski instruction starts

The Athletic Division of Laurentian is offering ski instruction for only \$5.00 per person. This fee covers the use of equipment and facilities, ski boots, poles, skis and the use of the tow.

Instruction times are from Monday to Friday 1:00 p.m. to 2:00 p.m. and on Saturday from

10:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. Classes will meet once a week and will be limited to twelve per instructor to obtain best individual attention.

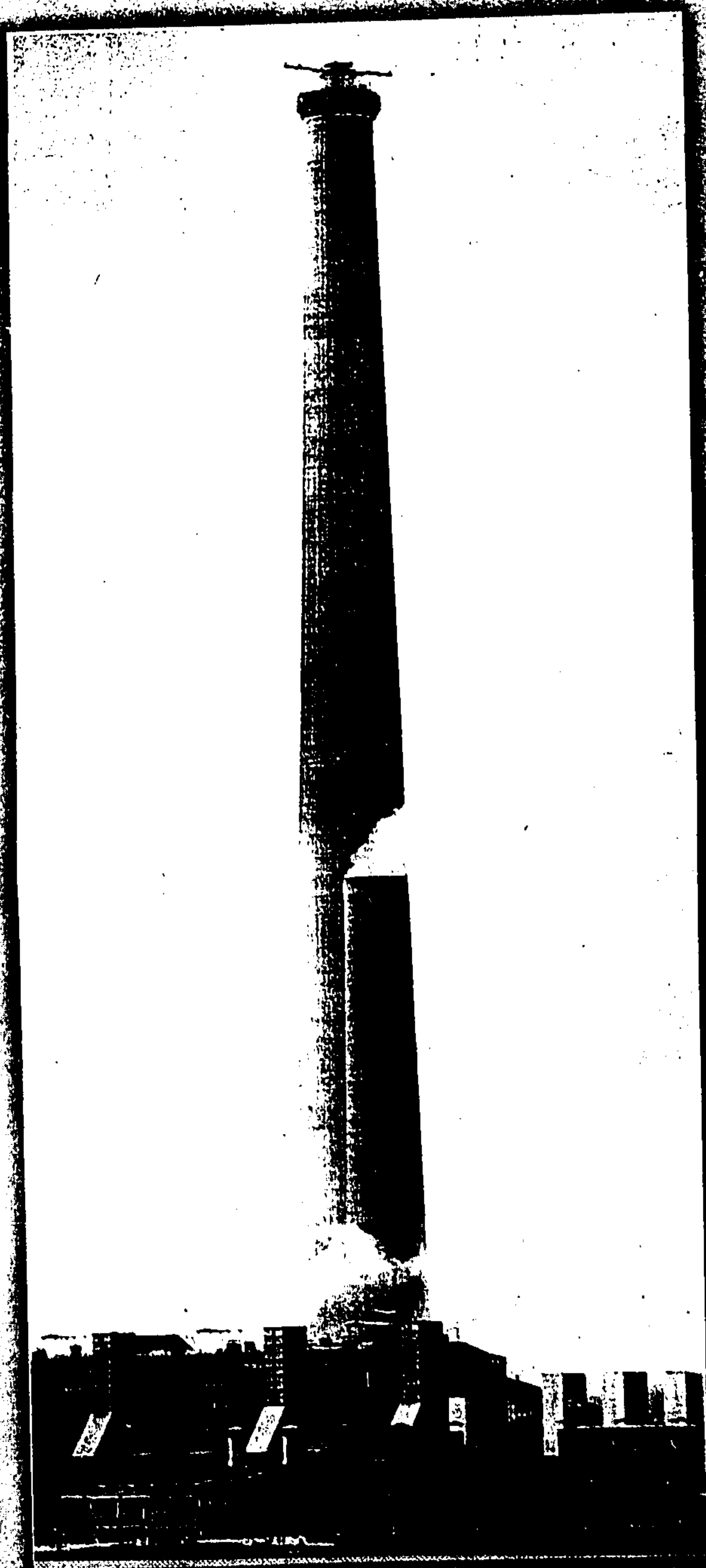
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